

DAILY REPORT

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BANKS NOT ALLOWED TO CASH FOREIGN CURRENCY CHECKS

PY061731 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA) -- In a communique issued this morning, the Argentine Central Bank ordered all banks to cash all foreign currency checks in Argentine pesos. This measure was in fact, already being implemented by several local banks but it was not mandatory until today.

Therefore, all checks or money orders issued in dollars or in other foreign currencies cannot be cashed into dollars. Banks can only cash the equivalent amount in Argentine pesos based on the official daily exchange rate.

Foreign Accounts Blocked

PY061736 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA) -- The Executive Branch tonight blocked for 60 days the withdrawals of time deposits in foreign currency whose terms expire between now and 4 December. This measure was adopted through law No 22937, and it is due to "the serious emergency that the foreign sector of the national economy is confronting" which "has made it impossible for the Central Bank to keep paying out of reserves a large number of commercial and financial operations."

The law adds that "this measure also prevents the adverse effects on the foreign sector caused by the suspension of the negotiations to refinance the foreign debt." It adds that the objective "is to try to avoid Central Bank intervention which may result in a nationalization of these deposits, which in the end may lead to an increase of over \$600 million in the already huge foreign debt."

ARMY COMMAND BACKS RENEGOTIATION OF FOREIGN DEBT

PY061414 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Argentine Army will back the implementation of all necessary measures to maintain the nation's dignity and prestige, as well as public order, peace, productive activities, and public tranquillity. Also, the Argentine Army ratifies its decision to ensure the institutionalization of the nation in accordance with the plan which has been opportunely established. This is a decision stated in a communique issued by the Army Command after a meeting of high-ranking commanders presided over by Army Commander in Chief General Cristino Nicolaides. The text of the communique reads:

The Argentine Army wishes to ratify its decision to achieve the institutionalization of the nation in keeping with the opportunely established timetable. This decision, which is shared by most Argentine people, is meeting the irresponsible opposition of certain sectors and persons who, using the renegotiation of our foreign debt as a pretext, have created an atmosphere of anxiety and skepticism which is seriously jeopardizing the institutionalization of the nation.

This destabilizing action has placed the country in one of the most critical economic situations in its history by forcing the implementation of extremely serious measures. These thoughtless actions seek to plunge Argentine society into a state of anxiety and insecurity by casting doubt on the principle of authority, mistaking prudence for weakness and judiciousness for irresolution.

The Army feels that it is indispensable that all contracted international obligations be respected in keeping with our traditions.

Candidate Scores Debt Handling

PY061841 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0031 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA) -- Justicialist Party presidential candidate Italo Luder stated today that the renegotiation of the foreign debt, as it is being faced by the government, "has aspects that are seriously undermining the nation's sovereignty." He added that if elected "we shall negotiate the refinancing of the foreign debt from a position which is that of a representative and legitimate government that represents the will of the majority of the people."

The presidential candidate made this statement during a ceremony in which he officially announced the members of the economic team that will directly cooperate with him to implement the national economic policy if the Justicialist Party comes to power after the 30 October elections.

Luder noted that sovereignty is being "undermined," for example "through the high interest rates that are being applied to Argentina because it is a high risk country." He added that "this situation is the result of the economic policy which led state enterprises to contract debts in dollars." Luder added that "this government lacks legitimacy, and in addition to not implementing the necessary measures to confront the crisis, it lacks consensus and credibility."

He noted: "It is not our intention to study the details of the foreign debt, because not even the government has done that." He added: "We do not even know what segments of the debt belong to the private or to the public sector, and in some cases there are charges and suspicions of fraud."

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS AIRLINES' DEBT RESCHEDULING

PY060142 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Oct 83 p 15

["Text" of open letter published by the Argentine National Government in CLARIN on 2 October]

[Text] Sovereignty Is Not Threatened

In view of the great publicity surrounding approval of the contract to reschedule the Argentine Airline debt -- a fact which due to the fragmentary information issued by various sectors of the media has created uncertainty, thus distorting the real scope of the agreement -- the national government hereby informs:

1. As is public knowledge, the government placed the terms of the aforementioned contract at the disposal of all sectors of the media since it has deemed and deems that these events cannot be concealed from the people.

2. The main objective in signing this contract and those of other state enterprises that are also renegotiating their foreign debt has been to safeguard the nation's sovereignty.
3. In the current negotiations the national government is following the usual agreement mechanisms which were approved more than 20 years ago and duly sanctioned by congress.
4. It is necessary to point out the intrinsically commercial nature of these negotiations, which do not include special clauses for the Argentine Republic except for the usual ones used in the international financial market.
5. This latter point can be perfectly proven since our country -- in this case in its capacity as an international trade creditor -- has signed contracts adjusted to the same terms.

Background of the Negotiations.

In September 1982 the Argentine Republic had virtually suspended payments. At that time its public and private debts had matured and had not been paid. Loyal to its unstained tradition, the Argentine Republic decided to comply with its international commitments within the framework of the restrictions imposed by its serious and unique difficulties.

Between December 1982 and January 1983 it was decided to honor those debts whose original maturity dates fell at the end of 1983. This voluntary limitation in negotiating the debt was established due to the national government's decision to allow the future constitutional authorities to refinance those commitments pending as of the day they took over the government.

At the same time as the negotiations were carried out to refinance capital debts of state firms, exchange insurances, and swaps [in English], two loans for \$1.1 billion and \$1.5 billion were contracted with commercial banks and a \$2.15-billion loan was contracted with the IMF. These loans, the terms of which were similar to those of the refinanced debt, were to be allocated to pay interest falling due this year.

The negotiations to refinance these debts were intensive and complex due to the nature of the operations and the number of banks -- over 300 of them -- involved. These negotiations were conducted in keeping with internationally accepted legal practices and the interest rate established for operations of this kind was obtained. Over the past few years Argentina has been paying interest rates which are higher than those paid by Mexico but lower than those paid by Peru and Brazil.

Answer to Objections

Timeliness

The time to carry out the renegotiations was mostly determined by the complexity of the discussions, the coordination of operations, and the obstacles which were finally removed in September.

Jurisdiction

When the commercial creditor is a private institution, it is standard practice to recognize the jurisdiction of foreign courts to hear cases related to international financial operations. It is standard practice to recognize the jurisdiction of the courts established by the creditor.

We repeat that the Republic of Argentina, through corresponding channels, applies this procedure with its debtors. And to readily negotiate promissory notes on the international market, the jurisdiction of New York City courts is often recognized as an alternative.

Relinquishment of Sovereign Immunity

As in the previous case, which is a standard practice in international negotiations, relinquishing sovereign immunity results directly from the strictly commercial operations. Although this practice judicially compels the debtor to appear before foreign courts, the prosecution cannot affect public property, properties of firms which render essential public services, or private property, let alone the country's territorial integrity.

What Were the Legal Grounds For Accepting These Conditions?

The standard contract which was signed by the Argentine Airlines State Enterprise mentions the two laws on which the judicial conditions of renegotiation are based. They are" Article No 48 of law No 16,432 which was sanctioned by the National Congress on 30 November 1961, and its amendment through article No 7 of law No 20, 548 which was also sanctioned by the National Congress on 25 October 1973.

Article No 48 states: "...the Executive Branch is also in power to offer the nation's primary or secondary guarantee for all commitments undertaken by public and private enterprises with the aforementioned purposes and requirements."

Article No 7 states: "...the Executive Branch also has the power to offer the nation's primary and secondary guarantee for all commitments undertaken by public and private enterprises with the aforementioned purposes and requirements, as well as to submit controversies which might occur with foreign persons for judges of other jurisdictions, to impartially appointed courts of arbitration or to The Hague International Court."

Establishment of the Debt

Based on the standard contract, approved by the national executive branch, the pertinent debt is clear and specifically established in each renegotiation contract. Therefore, the origin, creditor, and amount are correct.

The national government is aware that the exuberance of the people, which is natural on the eve of the elections, could have been shaken by reading fragmentary information or by certain not quite understandable distortions. As a consequence, and in view of its unwavering desire to ease dialogue with the community it gives this explanation with a clear conscience.

Buenos Aires, 2 October 1983

HAVANA NOTES 4 OCT STRIKE BY 8 MILLION WORKERS

FL051221 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The French news agency has reported that approximately 8 million Argentine workers carried out, without incidents, a total stoppage of activities yesterday in an unsuccessful demand for improved salaries.

General strikes were also carried out on 6 December 1982 and 28 March 1983 for the same reason, but with relatively small success for the demands that were being made by the Argentine workers.

The current minimum salary in Argentina amounts to \$60, the average is \$95, and the basic cost of what a family needs amounts to \$300. The country's labor centrals are demanding a minimum salary of between \$120 and \$150 and readjustment in social benefits.

The police evaluation of the stoppage in the Argentine capital indicates that it was 100 percent in the transport sector, 80 percent in the commercial sector, and 75 percent in the banking and financial sector. The strike was observed by all workers in the interior of the country.

PERONISTS 'ATTACK' LOCAL RADICAL OFFICE

PY052123 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA) -- Radical Civic Union (UCR) leaders reported today that Peronist militants had smeared and painted obscene slogans on the facade of a UCR office in the Buenos Aires neighborhood of Ituzaingo. Jorge Sayales, leader of the Ituzaingo UCR subcommittee, stated today that the attack on the UCR office located at 21,000 Rivadavia Avenue was perpetrated by "members of the Evita Capitana Peronist internal group which during the internal elections supported the candidacy of Juan Molinari for mayor of Moron."

Sayales said that the attack took place at "pre-dawn hours yesterday," and added that the people throughout the zone of Moron, west of the federal capital, "are living in a general climate of aggressions."

"The Peronists usually outnumber us when we go out to paint our slogans and they just keep on provoking us," Sayales stated. He added that "what now consists of plastering our political slogans and posters and sticking their slogans on top, could later lead to something tragic." Sayales concluded by saying that "we Radicals will try to keep calm in view of these threats and will limit ourselves to reporting these events to the police."

GALTIERI ALLEGEDLY WANTS ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP

PY061337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Rome, 5 Oct (TELAM) -- Italian press sources reported here today that retired General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Argentine president during the Malvinas Islands conflict, has reportedly asked for Italian citizenship.

This information has not been confirmed by any Italian official source or by any Argentine diplomatic representative. The exact source of the information -- published by press sources, including ANSA, has not been established.

Galtieri, born in Argentina of Calabrian parents, has reportedly submitted the citizenship request from Buenos Aires, but the veracity of the report or the means used to start the citizenship procedures are not known.

ARMY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN GUERRILLA TRAINING

PY062051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Today the Bolivian Army Command categorically denied that Army members had gone to Cuba for political reasons or for guerrilla training as reported here last week. In an official communique, the Army denied press reports revealing that several Army officers travelled to Cuba and Nicaragua as part of an alleged international leftist conspiracy in Bolivia.

The military communique says that efforts are being made to maliciously and deliberately involve some Army chiefs and officers in trips outside the Republic, to Cuba and to Nicaragua, and throughout the nation with tickets provided by political parties.

As a result of the reports that officers travelled to Cuba and that leftist guerrilla groups are operating in the country, political debates have been taking place. Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas and Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata have been questioned. The military communique added that these deliberate accusations may be due to the dreadful objective of dividing the Armed Forces.

COCHABAMBA FARMERS SEIZE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

PY052028 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] At the closing of this newcast, we received a last-minute report from Cochabamba that peasant workers from Chapare have seized the installations of the Corani hydroelectric plant. They gave the government a 48-hour deadline to meet their specific demands.

The agricultural workers of this region threaten to cut the electrical supply if the national government does not solve their problems. The seizure of the hydroelectric dam took place at noon today, Wednesday, according to the report released by the Radio Panamericana correspondent in Cochabamba.

Official Denies Takeover

PY061324 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] In view of conflicting reports from the Chapare region, Cadena Panamericana used its resources to get the facts to convey to our listeners reliable information. The peasants of the Chapare region announced ahead of time the seizure of the Corani power plant in order to get the government to satisfy their demands. First reports did indicate that the peasants had seized the plant. However, this has been categorically denied by the Cochabamba prefect, Colonel Mario Molina Herrera.

The Cochabamba prefect told Cadena Panamericana that peasants never seized the Santa Isabel power plant in Chapare. He did confirm that a military unit was deployed to protect the plant and to prevent the cutting of electricity to Cochabamba and other cities.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS REPORTED THROUGHOUT CAPITAL

Demonstrators-Police Clash

PA 00129 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Twelve people were wounded and another 20 arrested during violent incidents in Santiago last night. The trouble occurred when hundreds of young people confronted police loyal to the regime of Augusto Pinochet.

The violence broke out when some 10,000 young people who had participated in a demonstration on (Birlés) Avenue in downtown Santiago tried to reach the presidential palace to express their rejection of the tyrant. The demonstrators, however, were attacked by police, who used truncheons, bullets, and water cannon to disperse them.

Students Attack Carabinero Van

PY062334 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A van belonging to the Carabineros, stoned by a group of students, lost control and crashed into a post on the corner of Compania Street and (Amulati) Street in downtown Santiago. Three persons in the van were injured.

Immediate investigations of the incident led to the arrest of five of the young attackers.

Stadium 'Accident'

PY061420 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The government has ordered an investigation of the causes of an accident at the national soccer stadium yesterday which injured 52 students. The National Social Communications Directorate has released the following official communique on the accident:

During the opening ceremony of the Sixth National Inter-Collegiate Games, a fire broke out in one of the stadium's stands. As a result of the panic caused by the fire, 52 of the students were injured. After the fire was put out and the situation brought under control, pamphlets were found on the floor of the stadium, urging the students to quit classes among other slogans.

In view of the seriousness of the incident, the government hereby reports that an in-depth investigation will be carried out to determine the causes and those responsible.

Seguel Message to Students

PY061746 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0139 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Oct (EFE) -- A message issued by union leader Rodolfo Seguel was read today to 3,000 students holding an authorized meeting at Almagro Plaza. Seguel noted that among the students were several hundred workers who were fired by the large state-owned mining companies and who were unable to march on Santiago from Rancagua as they had planned.

In the message, read by a student, Seguel added that "workers are enduring a government repression campaign and that the latest incident took place yesterday in San Bernardo when those marching on Santiago were stopped and injured."

Seguel also said that if workers act courageously and decisively, "there will be no force capable of stopping the great majority of Chileans who want to restore the democracy that Chileans experienced for over 150 years."

AD Plans Demonstration

PY061354 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] A document has been delivered to the Interior Ministry by the coordinator of the opposition organization, Belisario Velasco.

[Begin Velasco recording] I have delivered a letter from the Democratic Alliance [AD] informing the interior minister that, together with other organizations, we have scheduled a demonstration from 1630 to 2000 on 11 October. The demonstration will be completely peaceful. It will start with four separate groups of demonstrators marching who will ultimately converge in front of a stage at the intersection of Liberator Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue and Brazil Street. During the march, several groups of artists will perform on the stage. To top it off, a rally will be staged at the above-mentioned site and a statement read. [end recording]

Belisario Velasco noted that this letter requested the same guarantees as those provided for the march in support of the government on 9 September.

[Begin Velasco recording] We have stated that the AD, that is, we, asked the Interior Minister to instruct the metropolitan intendant, to whom we also sent a photocopy of this letter. This letter especially requests the intendant to take the proper measures to direct traffic to other streets as was done on 9 and 11 September when the pro-government demonstrations were held. Additionally, and this is of prime importance, the AD is asking for use of the state-owned television station, which is the property of all Chileans, for equal coverage of this opposition rally as that given the pro-government demonstrations. [end recording]

Velasco added that the AD is expecting an answer from the Interior Ministry within the next 24 hours in order to take the necessary steps in time so that the demonstration slated for 11 October can take place normally.

[Begin Velasco recording] The AD expects the government to grant authorization for the demonstration under the conditions mentioned as they conform to the same conditions under which two pro-government demonstrations were held last month -- as I have already mentioned -- on 9 and 11 September. Should it not be granted, then the AD Executive Board will have to decide what to do next. [end recording]

Belisario Velasco noted that the demonstration program will be disclosed to the public tomorrow. Velasco also said that the people are expected to attend bearing only Chilean flags and not party flags or banners.

RAILROAD CROSSING BOMBED BY 'SUBVERSIVES'

PY061438 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Subversive criminals perpetrated a dynamite attack against a railroad crossing in (Reyes) district. The Carabineros reported that an explosive device was planted at the (Fuerte Inma) railroad crossing last night, causing little damage, but resulting in the suspension of train service in (Reyes) district.

VALDES: DIALOGUE WITH REGIME DIFFICULT

PY070214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2116 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 6 Oct (EFE) -- Gabriel Valdes, leader of the Christian Democratic Movement and president of the Chilean "Democratic Alliance" [AD] asserted in Caracas that dialogue with Pinochet's regime is becoming increasingly difficult.

In the first statements made since his arrival in Caracas last Saturday, and which were made public today, Valdes pointed out that Pinochet's recent statements "dampen the hopes" for the possibility of a transitional government toward democracy in his country. He pointed out that under the present circumstances, there is no chance for elections in Chile and, as a result, nobody has openly declared his candidacy.

He said "I am a Chilean citizen at the service of the cause which seeks to restore democracy. I belong to a democratic party and the people will decide who will govern the country." The Chilean politician pointed out that although there are some candidates to preside over a transitional government, there is nothing definite since "unfortunately there is still a long way to go before the establishment of a transitional government in Chile."

In referring to the protests against the regime, the president of the AD stated that they have stirred up an increasing desire for change among the great majority, a change which will allow a democratic opening, participation, justice, and freedom. However, Valdes pointed out that the dictatorship's final days are still far off, and that he could not predict when the change would take place.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR VISITS ITALY, MEETS WITH POPE

PA062023 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Summary] CARACOL correspondents Guillermo Rodriguez and Alvaro Galindo are in Rome covering President Belisario Betancur's visit to Vatican City, where the president spoke of the peace process in Central America.

Betancur said that there is a fight being waged against the Colombian paramilitary group Death to Kidnappers, MAS, and that the Colombian Armed Forces are cooperating in this fight because they are interested in clarifying the situation.

Pope John Paul II received President Betancur, his wife and two children, as well as members of his entourage. Betancur took advantage of this meeting with the pope to discuss Central America, the Contadora Group, and the support which is needed to carry out social and economic development programs in Central America. The meeting with the pope lasted some 30-40 minutes.

On Talks With Guerrillas

PA070141 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

["Excerpts" of 45-minute news conference held by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at Grand Hotel in Rome; questioners unidentified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Betancur] We are holding talks with the guerrillas right now, but don't ask me where because I will not tell you. We are, however, holding talks.

[Question indistinct]

[Betancur] We are trying to achieve peace in Colombia. I apologize for the vague answer. It is intentionally vague because I don't want to go into details, as that might jeopardize the talks. However, since you asked a question [words indistinct], I shall answer it: We are engaged in dialogue.

MINISTER ON CONSERVATIVES, U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA061725 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The international policies carried out by President Belisario Betancur's government fully adhere to the Conservative Party's tenets, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, foreign minister and president-designate said. He pointed out that conservatism has been revived by the current needs of the world.

Lloreda Caicedo made this statement in response to a question posed by Jorge Padilla, former ambassador and Liberal Party member, who asked the foreign minister to explain why the government does not follow the philosophies of Conservative Party greats Laureano Gomez, Alzate Avendano, and Ospina Perez, on international matters.

Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo responded by saying that President Belisario Betancur's international policy was worked out with the current leaders of the Conservative Party, and was even inspired by the pontifical encyclicals.

The world is experiencing a crucial moment in which the poor nations have to unite to defend themselves from the interests of the industrialized powers, the foreign minister explained, and he pointed out that the Conservative Party acknowledges this and therefore considers that Colombia's participation in the Nonaligned Movement is necessary.

Meanwhile, the Colombian Government has reiterated its call to the United States to stop its military intervention in Central America and change its policies on economic aid so that the area can come out of the underdevelopment it now faces. These were the words of President-Designate Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo in a speech before several Colombian ambassadors and politicians at the Gilberto Alzate Avendano Foundation.

Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said that the United States must become aware of the fact that military intervention does not in any way solve the problems of the Central American countries. On the contrary, it makes them greater. The United States must be aware of the fact that we exist, not only as political allies, Lloreda Caicedo added, and that if military intervention in the area continues -- not only from the United States, but also from Cuba and the USSR aiding rebels operating in the region -- we will certainly face a direct war. War, Lloreda Caicedo said, is not the solution because it will radicalize the extremist movements in Latin America, and in many countries in the area so-called democracy will fall into the hands of military dictatorships.

M-19 REBELS BURN TWO TRANSPORT VEHICLES

PA060457 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Barranquilla -- Two urban transport vehicles carrying passengers were burned this afternoon across from the Atlantico University by a group of masked men who claimed to be members of the clandestine 19 April Movement, M-19. Police authorities reported that the vehicles -- a bus and a van -- stopped at a bus stop to allow passengers to disembark when they were hit by Molotov cocktails. Reports assessed damage at more than 2 million pesos. No passengers were injured.

M-19 GUERRILLAS OCCUPY EFE OFFICE IN BOGOTA

PA062101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1743 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (EFE) -- Four members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, two men and two women, occupied the EFE office in Bogota today.

An unknown number of guerrillas stood guard outside the office for 20 minutes while the occupation continued.

The guerrillas, armed with automatic weapons, painted the slogan "The M-19 fights for peace" on the office walls.

Gun in hand, one guerrilla told EFE representative Jesus Fonseca that nothing would happen if he remained calm and broadcasted an M-19 communique to the world. The EFE branch office then proceeded to send the text of the document to its central office in Madrid. During the occupation, the guerrillas also watched the other people on duty at the time: an editor, a teletypist, a secretary, and a clearing lady. The guerrillas behaved properly throughout the incident and left the office a few minutes before 1700 GMT.

As they withdrew, they left behind a blue, white, and red M-19 flag bearing the slogan: "For peace, a truce, and national dialogue."

Police arrived a few minutes later.

AFP Office Also Occupied

PA062208 Paris AFP Spanish 1902 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Two men and two women belonging to the 19 April Movement, (M-19), occupied the AFP office in Bogota today. They announced that a meeting might be held in Madrid, Spain, between guerrillas and President Belisario Betancur in the next few hours. Asked about the possibility that such a meeting might be held, one of the guerrillas answered: "Perhaps."

"Keep calm. We are members of the M-19," one guerrilla said. He later asked that a note be broadcast demanding the opening of a national dialogue for peace.

According to one guerrilla, "we want to take advantage of the fact that President Betancur has been talking about peace during his tour of the United States and Europe. Now is the time to have him tell the world whether he wants peace for Colombia."

The M-19 communique notes: "The Colombian president is currently prescribing peace, dialogue, and negotiated solutions for armed conflicts in other parts of the world. That is fine. What troubles us is the fact that he does not practice this philosophy in his own country."

The document adds: "Colombia also needs peace. And in Colombia, peace means a truce and the opening of a national dialogue. We therefore urge Belisario Betancur to tell the international community whether he is willing to work for peace and hold talks with the armed movement in his own nation."

The communique concludes by noting: "What we are not willing to do is stop our struggle for freedom, democracy, and the happiness of our people. We are not willing to surrender."

The possibility that a meeting might be held between Colombian guerrillas and Betancur was mentioned today in journalistic circles in this capital, but neither the usual government spokesmen nor the Armed Forces have confirmed this.

Betancur, currently on a 120-hour tour of the United States and Europe, was in Brussels today where he addressed EEC representatives on the subject of peace both in Central America and throughout the world.

Betancur spoke on a similar topic during his speech on Wednesday before the 38th UN General Assembly in New York.

In Bogota, Betancur has come out in favor of a dialogue between Salvadoran guerrillas and that country's Peace Commission.

Before leaving the AFP office, the four guerrillas painted revolutionary slogans on the walls. They damaged nothing inside the building, but did request that the phones not be used. "We do not want any deaths," they warned.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

PA061543 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] After meeting with the Ecuadorean president, FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Juergen Warnke expressed his government's appreciation of the clear vision, capacity, and courage displayed by the Ecuadorean president and his government in the search for solutions to the country's current economic and financial problems. He added that during their dialogue, President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea seriously asserted that the consequences of the economic difficulties that followed the oil crisis are felt not only in Ecuador but throughout Latin America, especially in view of the grave problem of indebtedness faced by these Latin American countries, and the consequences they must endure once they implement the conditions demanded in the various financial arrangements they make. According to the president, fulfillment of these conditions constitutes a burden, an economic, social, and political difficulty of the first magnitude.

STUDENTS PROTEST INCREASE IN URBAN BUS FARES

PA051819 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Quayaquil -- Twenty arrested students, one burned bus, twenty broken windshields, and several wounded people were the results of the grave incidents created by students from several education centers. They had noisy and violent street demonstrations to protest the announced raise in urban bus fares.

ELECTIONS TO BE CALLED FOR 29 JANUARY 1984

PA051814 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] On 31 October this year the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will convoke general elections, to be carried out on Sunday, 29 January 1984. Exactly 90 days before the elections -- that is, the last day of this month -- the electoral organization will issue the convocation.

On this same date, the electoral campaign will start for the candidates who aspire to the top posts in the country: deputies, mayors, prefects, aldermen, and their respective alternates. A total of 1,430 candidates will be elected from the 17 political parties that are legally recognized by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. According to a report prepared by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the date of the convocation will be 31 October 1983.

CONGRESS REAFFIRMS RIGHT TO AMAZON AREA

PA061605 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Through an agreement approved last night, the national congress reaffirmed Ecuador's unrenounceable territorial rights over the Amazon area, which have been proclaimed at various international forums. It also reiterated that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is null because it was imposed by force, in contradiction of the principles of international law, and that it is impossible to implement it because of the nonexistence of an essential geographical characteristic mentioned in the protocol.

The Ecuadorean parliament also pointed to the need for a prompt, just, and peaceful solution of the territorial controversy with Peru, and demanded the international community's solidarity to obtain recognition for the territorial rights of Ecuador.

MEXICAN, COSTA RICAN PRESIDENTS TO MEET 17-19 OCT

FL061126 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0128 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will meet in this capital between 17 and 19 October to study bilateral relations and the Central American problem.

The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs reported this afternoon that the Mexican president has invited his Costa Rican colleague to visit him within the framework of the traditionally friendly links which exist between the two countries.

The Secretariat's report adds that during the course of the talks the two chiefs of state will study the main aspects of bilateral relations and the situation in Central America.

The official agenda pertaining to the state visit of President Luis Alberto Monge will be released opportunely, the report adds.

News agency reports from San Jose indicate that the tentative agenda provides for two meetings between the two chiefs of state, the signing of a joint communique and a banquet to be offered by the host on 17 October, which will include speeches by the two presidents.

EDITORIAL SEEKS ENDS TO ECONOMIC PROTECTIONISM

PA052308 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Elimination of Protectionism"]

[Text] On opening the joint annual assembly of the IMF and the World Bank, President Ronald Reagan reiterated his support, which he described as "unshakable," for the two international financial organizations. He declined, however, to reduce their tremendous fiscal deficits, which, according to Third World nations and many European countries, are responsible for the high interest rates that are impeding economic growth in other parts of the world and increasing the interest to be paid on the less developed nations' foreign debt.

On the same occasion, World Bank President A.W. Clausen made an energetic appeal to the industrialized countries to increase their financial support for and open their markets to the most unprotected nations, arguing that the economic privation to which they are subject is a ticking time bomb.

Reagan's support for the two financial organizations was reflected in his appeal to the U.S. Congress that it approve his proposal to increase the allocations to the IMF by \$8.5 billion, to which the conservative members of Congress are opposed, but which, nonetheless, demonstrates the U.S. president's interest in strengthening an organization whose function is very important, particularly now that the developing countries are facing grave liquidity problems. As for the urgent changes needed in the other financial and trade policies, especially those which deal with the international exchange of products, the World Bank official is very right in appealing for radical changes.

Such changes as in the economic support of the powerful for the less developed regions, and for the elimination of protectionist attitudes and tax barriers which greatly hamper the creation of a fair and balanced world market, and which are measures that are completely incompatible with the interests of the rest of the international community.

One cannot deny that the problems of countries such as the United States, whose budgetary deficit has increased alarmingly in the past years -- partly because of its tremendous arms spending, the budget for which this year is twice that of 1980 -- have had a direct repercussion on developing nations, through the increase in interest rates, prices of export products, investments, and generally, in all relations between that key power and outlying countries. Hence, the need to echo the appeal by Clausen and seek new ways to solve the problems which afflict regions such as Latin America.

Another factor that prevents the healthy development of the economically weak countries is the protectionist restrictions imposed on their exports. Mexico is experiencing that attitude today, which is certainly not in keeping with the proposals announced yesterday by Reagan, when he voiced support for the Third World economies. And it is also true that it is not enough to increase the resources of the financial organizations; it is equally necessary to strengthen them with international and coordinated actions that will generate sustained growth, without paternalism or conditional support, and also without imposing barriers to commercial relations.

The world is living in a period of absolute interdependence; thus, what happens in one region has repercussions on another. The time bomb referred to by the World Bank president is certainly ticking and threatens not one but all directions simultaneously.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT -- The Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has reported that the total foreign capital investment in Mexico is over \$11 billion, of which 68 percent is U.S. capital, with more than \$8.3 billion distributed in 3,733 Mexican companies. [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 p 9 PA]

U.S. MILITARY HELICOPTER CRASHES; TWO MISSING

PA061229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0451 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Panama City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A U.S. military helicopter fell into the Atlantic Ocean at dawn today, near the city of Colon, 80 km north from here, and two of its three crew members are missing.

A military spokesman of the U.S. Army's Southern Command, which is based on the banks of the Panama Canal, confirmed this development, noting that the major who was in command of the aircraft, and whose name he refused to disclose, is alive and recovering from injuries sustained in the accident.

The source did not explain the causes of the accident, saying only that the helicopter, a UH-60, was on a training mission in the canal, for which it had arrived a short time before from Fort Campbell, in the United States.

FEP REJECT BILL LIMITING LAND REVERSION

PA061955 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 8C

[Article by Vladimir Sandoval]

[Text] The Panamanian Student Federation [FEP] yesterday denounced the bill which excludes from public use 2,799 hectares of land that has reverted or will revert to Panama under the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. It is a clear presumption that when we reach the year 2000, even the Panama Canal will be up for lease or sale if the leaders so decide, an FEP spokesman told LA PRENSA yesterday.

FEP adds that this bill will grant future Panamanian leaders the right to sell or lease properties which have reverted or will revert to Panama. They will be able to do this freely, for any price, without bidding or complying with the fiscal code.

It also states that the bill seeks specific objectives, with the intent of changing the philosophy that the land, property, and everything else that reverts to Panama under the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, will be used collectively.

According to FEP, the bill has a social-economic goal: Whoever offers more money to the executive branch will get the land and property in the canal area, to be used by investors -- mainly foreign. Likewise, the bill seeks to misuse the economic and social advantages of this national area, placing all its potential in the hands of transnationals and the local political-business elite. FEP states that if it is established that reverted properties are state properties, the executive branch will be able to sell, lease or transfer them, and there will be no national laws to approve or establish how these properties can be used most advantageously by the Panamanian nation.

CNTP COMMENTS ON BILL

PA040514 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 pp A-1, C-12

[Communique issued by the National Central Organization of Panamanian Workers, CNTP, on 1 October 1983, in Panama City -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] After stripping political power from the hands of the local oligarchy, General Torrijos, under the banner of decolonization and with the people's support, managed to give us a treaty that is progressively fulfilling our people's dear historic hope, and with clear and patriotic guidance, seeks to make "the best possible collective use" of the reverted territories. Now that our historic struggle has begun to bear fruit, privileged interests have appeared on the scene to work on behalf of the financial multilaterals, primarily U.S. Government agencies (the World Bank and the IMF), which are trying to blackmail us at this critical moment in our economic development. These privileged interests are attempting to win control of our gains and hand them over to the transnationals under the pretext that it is being done to further our progress. This policy is followed without being put to the test under a serious or trustworthy plan.

For these reasons, the CNTP, in accordance with the will of the majority of Panamanians, believes that such an important issue as the use and benefit of the reverted areas, which is of such great historical significance, should not be resolved in a light and irresponsible manner; especially when the National Legislation Council, on 29 August 1979, through Law 17, was able to interpret and correctly represent our people by decreeing that reverted areas and assets are **PART OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN** and that any change in this disposition must be authorized by law through the National Legislation Council.

One man currently promoting such trends is Nicky Barleta, who, as an agent of the World Bank, is using the Planning Ministry to do the multilateral organizations "dirty work." He is manipulating the information which the Executive Branch receives and is trying to get President de la Espriella to submit a dressed-up bill under the title, **"BY WHICH SOME ASSETS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN ARE EXCLUDED, SOME ARTICLES ADDED TO THE FISCAL LAW AND NEW DISPOSITIONS ISSUED."**

The organized working class and the Panamanian people are on the alert. This bill must be analyzed and subjected to thorough discussion by the proper commission: All social and political sectors must be consulted.

To hastily approve a bill which commits national interests to objectives that have not been previously explained is to commit an error that the people will notice and that history will not forgive.

The honorable legislators have the final word on this matter: **THE FATHERLAND IS AN ALTAR STONE, NOT A STEPPING STONE** for selfish interests, particularly those of minor 'national' groups who serve unscrupulous foreign organizations.

A MOMENT'S WHIM CAN BE MASKED NEITHER BY DRUMBEATING... NOR BY AN OBVIOUSLY IRRESPONSIBLE URGENCY... NOR BY IMPOSITION AND FOREIGN BLACKMAIL... THE WORKING CLASS AND PEOPLE ARE PRESENT... STANDING SOLIDLY ON THEIR FEET AND NEVER ON THEIR KNEES.

[Signed] Jose M. Menese, secretary general. Domingo Barria, international relations secretary. Norma C. de Jaen, women's affairs secretary. Fernando del Rio Gaona, youths and athletic affairs secretary. Florencio de Gracia, education and culture secretary. Eric Graell, press and propaganda secretary.

COSTA RICAREFUGEE PROBLEM DECLARED 'NATIONAL EMERGENCY'

PA061425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Government Council has agreed to issue an executive decree declaring everything concerning the refugees a national emergency, said Manuel Carvallo Quintana, the council's spokesman. The problem of Nicaraguan refugees is getting worse every day. This subject has been mentioned before in other Government Council meetings, not only on matters related to health, but also in relation to the rising cost of government services and housing rentals in general, which makes the situation difficult for the refugees, Carvallo said.

Matters related to health had been previously declared an emergency situation, but it has now been concluded that assistance is needed in all areas concerning the groups that constantly arrive, estimated at between 50 and 100 people per day, he added. This is the only way we can help IMAS [Mixed Institute for Social Aid], INA [National Agrarian Institute] and the National Council for Refugees [Consejo Nacional para Refugiados] -- now facing bureaucratic financial problems -- to cope with their regular administrative expenses, Carvallo concluded.

HAVANA CITES VICE PRESIDENT ON RESORT TO TIAR

PA060404 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Fajó has announced that his government would turn to the TIAR, Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, for support in case of war with Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Costa Rican newsmen have expressed regret in the U.S. press [as heard] at the scant support that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio's speech against Nicaragua at the OAS Permanent Council garnered.

The morning newspaper LA NACION has described the support which the United States, Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras have offered Costa Rica, should a military clash with Nicaragua take place, as very limited; while other news media have expressed disappointment at the results of the OAS meeting.

Various paramilitary groups, such as the so-called Free Costa Rica Movement, the Democratic Front of the Northern (Huecar) Region, and an organization led by former soldiers Frank Marshall and Ludwig Vicostarky, have reported that they stepped up their training of armed contingents.

EL SALVADORCHAVEZ MENA DENIES INTENT TO LEAVE CONTADORA

PA061635 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] "It is completely false that Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras have decided to withdraw from the Contadora Group, which seeks to achieve peace in Central America through democratic alternatives," Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said yesterday a few minutes before leaving for New York, where he will attend the UN General Assembly.

Expanding on his statement, Chavez Mena said that the Contadora Group countries and others in Latin America support the Salvadoran position that Central American problems must be solved within a regional context. Thus, the OAS must take steps to conclude the 10th regional consultation which was installed in 1979 and established the bases for the new Nicaraguan Government, when Somoza's government was ousted.

Chavez Mena said that during this consultation, which has not been concluded, the Sandinist Government pledged to establish democratic order and respect human rights, civil liberties, self-determination of peoples, etc. However, it has not fulfilled any of this. Based on this situation, the foreign minister reiterated, the OAS must discuss the Central American problem at a regional level. Thus, El Salvador's position is a complete rejection of Nicaragua's intention to take the discussion to the UN.

Chavez Mena also said that Nicaragua's attitude is a sign of weakness because it considers that if the 10th consultation continues, it will be reprimanded for not fulfilling the 1979 pledges to the Central American and other Latin American countries.

Regarding his activities after his participation in the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister revealed he will participate in other meetings in Washington, D.C. He will tell prominent politicians, academic leaders, and social leaders about El Salvador's views and its position regarding the problem of communist expansion in the region -- through violence and terrorism -- supported by Cuba and Nicaragua.

UPD WARNS D'AUBUISSON AGAINST ACTING ON 'THREAT'

PA060434 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The leaders of the Democratic Popular Unity [UPD] summoned the local and foreign press to a conference today at a San Salvador Hotel to discuss the accusations made on 1 October against Mr Samuel Maldonado, a member of the UTS [Salvadoran Workers Union] and of the UPD.

Maldonado was publicly denounced by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the legislative Constituent Assembly and secretary general of the Nationalist & publican Alliance, ARENA, acting as an ARENA member, on the party's 200th anniversary.

D'Aubuisson accused Maldonado of being a member of the People's Revolutionary Army, of having close ties with the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and of diverting funds that he received from the U.S. Government, specifically from AID, to the guerrillas.

This morning, the members of the UPD said, among other things: The UPD informs Mr D'Aubuisson that it will hold him responsible for any action resulting from this threat against Samuel Maldonado.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Cassettes on Tenancingo Bombing

PA061940 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] We have in hand the recordings made while monitoring the enemy's military communications as they ordered the bombing of Tenancingo. In these communications, Colonel Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon, chief of operations in the zone, specifically instructed the pilots of the A-37 "Dragonfly" planes to drop their bombs on the town of Tenancingo.

In the first of these recordings, we shall hear how Col Blandon tries to calm down the desperate Captain Calvo, whom our forces had surrounded in the town of Tenancingo.

[Begin Blandon recording] But don't let that (?despair) you, Calvo. [Words indistinct], hold on tight, man, without (?any foolishness) [words indistinct] dumb actions. Calm down, calm down, and play along with them as much as possible, man. [end recording]

In the next recorded excerpt, we will hear Col Blandon issue specific orders to fire at the houses located near the church in Tenancingo. [Begin recording] [Blandon] Fire at the backyards of the houses located (?near) the church. Over. [passage indistinct] Calm down a bit, (?Tommy), calm down a bit, and have a bit of patience. (?Almanza) will soon be there. Over. [passage indistinct] (?imagine how) powerful that rocket is, that it goes all the way to where the [word indistinct] is, but he does not want the houses hit, only the backyards, (?that is), the back part, the backyard of those houses. Over.

[Presumably Calvo] But there are many houses there, [words indistinct] houses (?on) the north, the south, the east, the west. [end recording]

We are listening to the recordings sent to us by our companeros on Guazapa Hill, which confirm that Blandon ordered the destruction of the town of Tenancingo, allegedly in an effort to save Capt Tomas Alfonso Calvo's desperate situation, as at that moment he was surrounded by the FMLN forces. [passage indistinct]

In the next recorded excerpt, the pilot of the "Dragonfly" asks Col Blandon if he is authorized to hit the downtown area, even though many civilians can be seen from the air. Blandon's response: Anyone who is not a soldier is an enemy. [Begin recording] [presumably Blandon] OK, they are civilians, I read you. [Passage indistinct] are not ours. Over.

[Presumably pilot] (?One cifore do you mean) [words indistinct].

[Blandon] [words indistinct] negative, it must be negative [words indistinct] so that anybody standing out there is an enemy. Over. [end recording]

In Tenancingo, Blandon's voice said: Anybody who is not a soldier is an enemy.

We have heard these recordings of the enemy's communications while our forces were surrounding the enemy troops in the town of Tenancingo. We have heard Col Blandon talking to Capt Calvo and instructing the pilot of the U.S. made A-37 "Dragonfly" to drop his bombs on the town itself, in the downtown area of the town of Tenancingo which, as our entire people and the whole world already know, became a martyr town, after the criminal bombing ordered by the genocidal high command, by Col Blandon, who from now on will be known by our people and by history as the slaughterer of Tenancingo.

We hold Blandon, the slaughterer of Tenancingo, responsible, along with [Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Carlos Eugenio] Vides Casanova, [Salvadoran President] Magana, and above all, Ronald Reagan, the one who delivered the A-37 planes and bombs used to destroy our cities [passage indistinct] bombings ordered by the dictatorship's air force. From now on, history will know Blandon as the slaughterer of Tenancingo. Our people will know how to impart justice.

Belloso Battalion Ambushed

PA060449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] It was a victorious Tuesday for the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. We have received preliminary reports from San Vicente Department where FMLN forces (?stationed) on the Chichontepec volcano ambushed troops of the gringo Ramon Belloso Battalion in the area between Las Crucitas and the Jiboa sugar mill, inflicting 30 casualties on the gringo battalion. We repeat -- we inflicted 30 casualties on the gringo troops in San Vicente. The Ramon Belloso Battalion which was trained in the United States, has since been virtually destroyed in El Salvador.

It was a victorious Tuesday in San Vicente Department for another reason: We destroyed the imperialist CONARA [National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plans. The enemy forces and their U.S. military advisers are leaving that area. They are taking their little cans of lard and their alms with them because our people do not kneel before imperialism.

Our forces attacked enemy reinforcement troops that were on their way to assist the battered Belloso troops. During this attack our forces inflicted additional casualties on the enemy. The reinforcement troops suffered 10 casualties in San Vicente.

We have additional information from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in San Vicente, where the people are destroying the CONARA and U.S. advisers' plans. The FMLN, on this victorious Tuesday, attacked the gringo Ramon Belloso Battalion command post with light artillery. The FMLN attacked the Belloso soldiers who were at the Jiboa sugar mill. Our attack was carried out with 60-mm mortars and 57-mm cannon. Preliminary reports indicate that our light artillery fire caused the death of eight soldiers of the Ramon Belloso Battalion, the gringo battalion that symbolizes the imperialist intervention that has been severely attacked throughout Salvadoran territory, and that symbolizes Reagan's Machiavellian plans, which have been defeated in El Salvador.

Anti-'Death Squads' Campaign

PA070214 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] During the past few weeks, the death squads headed by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson and formed by members of the National Guard, the Treasury Police, the National Police, and the dictatorship's other repressive forces, have unleashed a wave of terror in San Salvador, Santa Ana, and in other cities throughout the country.

Several workers have recently been abducted and are now missing. Harassment of university officials is on the increase. Students are also being abducted. Repression has once more reached the terrible levels of 1979 and 1980.

Driven by his hatred of the Salvadoran people, Roberto D'Aubuisson has fanatically devoted himself to the planning and execution of additional murders that bring grief to our people.

We urge San Salvador residents to write us through our post office box in Mexico City. The box number is 7-907 in Mexico City. We call on residents of San Salvador to write and give us the names and addresses of death squad members in San Salvador, Santa Ana, and the country's other cities.

We also appeal to residents of the country's eastern, central and paracentral zones to give the names of death squad members to our fighters as they enter their towns. Those murderers will be punished by our revolutionary forces.

Our people have changed since 1979 and 1980. At that time they went through the streets of San Salvador unarmed, using their only weapon: shouts of indignation. Our people today are not like those who, unarmed, faced the murderous armored personnel carriers, the Treasury Police, and the National Guard in San Salvador. They are not like those who were kidnapped and massacred by the death squads.

Our people are now armed, well armed, and continue to go through the streets. Today, however, it is the streets of Jucuapa, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, and [words indistinct]. Our people are parading through the streets of these cities, but now they are armed.

HAVANA REPORTS ON SUCCESSFUL GUERRILLA ACTIONS

FLO61840 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas put 331 Salvadoran Government soldiers out of action, including dead, wounded, and prisoners, in just one week. The FMLN reported that from 25 September to 2 October, its forces killed 137 soldiers, wounded 57, and took the remainder prisoners. During that 7-day period, the insurgents captured a large amount of munitions. Most of the prisoners have been turned over to the International Red Cross. In addition, during the same period, the rebel forces occupied several Salvadoran towns, including Tenancingo, in the northeastern Department of San Miguel, evacuated today following the savage bombings by the Salvadoran Air Force. [sentence as heard]

HONDURAS

COMMISSION DRAFTING DOCUMENT FOR KISSINGER VISIT

PA061945 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The members of the interinstitutional commission that is drafting the document that it will present to its bipartisan counterpart headed by Henry Kissinger will meet in the next few days with representatives of the business and labor sectors to learn their viewpoints. This was announced by [Economy and Commerce Secretary] Gustavo Alfaro at the end of a meeting to discuss the document. The commission was appointed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova for this specific purpose.

As has been reported, Kissinger and the other commission members were appointed by President Ronald Reagan so that at the latest, by January 1984, they will present a specific proposal to implement an economic action program for Central America. They will arrive in Honduras on 14 October as part of a Central American tour.

The document that Honduras will present is divided into four fields: domestic and foreign policy, security, and the economic and social situation. Each section includes an analysis of the situation in the last 20 years, the government's efforts to face the situation, and the medium and long-term prospects to solve it.

On Monday, once the meetings with the industrialists and workers have been held, the commission will draft the final document that will be accompanied by an executive summary so that the commission members will have a very specific report on these four fields.

Alfaro indicated that Kissinger's commission has nothing to do with Richard Stone's efforts, which deal with regional political affairs. Kissinger's commission receives ideas and suggestions so that it can draft the Reagan plan which will be implemented in the medium and long term. Aspects dealing with direct aid and the liberalization of trade have already been approved. Guarantees for U.S. investment in these countries have yet to be approved.

Alfaro added that in addition to the domestic efforts that we are dutybound to undertake to overcome our critical economic situation, foreign financial organizations and friendly governments must also make efforts. I don't think that false expectations should be created. The country's economic situation is as critical as last year and the prospects are not very encouraging. We continue to experience a situation of crisis in the balance, due to the international economic crisis and the effects of the domestic [word indistinct]. We must safeguard our democratic government system, and for this reason we need all possible efforts.

He insisted that false expectations should not be created because they could cause more problems. To conclude, he indicated that [words indistinct] 4 percent a year in order to meet the medium- and long-term needs of the growing population which is increasingly demanding more social benefits that involve a bigger public investment. The rural population growth rate is 3.8 percent, while in the urban areas it is 7 percent due to rural immigration.

COLOMBIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PA061555 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Colonel Julio Londono Paredes, Colombian deputy foreign minister, is making a 3-day visit to Honduras to meet with high-ranking civilian and military officials. Col Londono Paredes was welcomed at the Toncontin International Airport on Tuesday afternoon by Honduran Acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez, Diplomatic Protocol Chief Alejandro Flores, Colombian Ambassador General Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo, and Honduran Foreign Secretariat advisers.

The Colombian deputy foreign minister held a cordial meeting with Acting Foreign Secretary Pineda Lopez that same afternoon. They discussed various topics related to the policy of cooperation and friendship maintained by Honduras and Colombia. In his brief stay in Honduras, Col Londono Paredes will talk with Honduran authorities about the friendly relations that link the two peoples and governments, including aspects of technical cooperation, navigation and fishing cooperation, and subjects dealing with the Central American problems within the context of the Contadora Group activities in which Londono Paredes actively participates.

On Wednesday, the Colombian deputy foreign minister met with Honduran Navy Commander Colonel Ruben Montoya at his office, and at 1230, Acting Foreign Secretary Pineda Lopez held a luncheon in his honor at the (Chico) Club.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the Colombian official will be meeting with Mario Carias Zapata, Foreign Secretariat adviser, and Mario Barrios, official of the fishing department of the Natural Resources Secretariat. His program also includes a possible visit to the Miskito refugee camp in Mocoron, Gracias a Dios Department. On Thursday night, Colombian Ambassador Gen Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo will hold a reception in honor of Londono Paredes at his residence in Tegucigalpa.

Honduran Foreign Secretariat sources said that the Colombian deputy foreign minister's visit is a positive action that will help strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between Honduras and Colombia. They said it will open new prospects for exchange in the technical, economic, and security fields. They added that this is in line with the two peoples and governments' identification with the democratic institutions, peace, and cooperation for the development of Central America and the Caribbean area.

FOREIGN MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ON REGION'S PROSPECTS

PM061438 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Sep 83 p 5

[Agneta Ullenius report: "Peaceful Solution Very Close"]

[Text] "A peaceful settlement in Central America has never been as close as it is now," Swedish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pierre Schori has said. "The declaration on which the Contradora Group has agreed could be the embryo of a peace treaty."

On 9 September the foreign ministers of the five Central American states of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama, plus those of Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia signed a joint peace declaration in Panama. Representatives of the Contadora Group are now in New York where the peace proposal will be put to the UN General Assembly.

Parallel to these peace soundings, which have never before involved so many states, hostilities are continuing with increased intensity. The last few days' fighting in El Salvador reportedly claimed the lives of around 100 victims. In Nicaragua there is fighting around the town of El Espino on the border with Honduras, where anti-Sandinists are operating.

One of the Central American states which is a keen supporter of the Contadora Group (called after the town in Panama where the group first met) is Honduras. Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, who has been visiting Stockholm in the last few days for talks with Pierre Schori, among others, is very optimistic.

"I think that we could reach a peace agreement within 6 months. But the condition for this peace is that Nicaragua should halt all intrusions into Honduran territory and stop arms supplies to the guerrillas in El Salvador and that there be some change in the domestic political situation in Nicaragua, that the country be democratized."

According to Paz Barnica, Nicaragua is the greatest threat to Central America's security.

"Armed forces are necessary for the defense of the Central American states' integrity. But Nicaragua's armed forces are oversized -- twice as large as Guatemala's, Honduras' and El Salvador's combined forces."

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pierre Schori confirmed after his talks with the Honduran foreign minister that the Swedish Government does not question the Honduran civilian Government's desire for peace, but takes the view that it is involved in a difficult balancing act with the military.

"From being an overlooked country in Central America, Honduras has come increasingly to play a key role in developments," Schori said. "But the country is a victim of the crises in neighboring countries and, in connection with increased militarization, the United States has initiated an exaggeratedly large presence in Honduras."

Schori agrees with the Honduran foreign minister that a peaceful solution is within reach. But according to Schori the most important thing is to prevent the fighting from spreading further. The internal situations in the various countries are less important.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CLAIMS HONDURAN AIRSTRIP USED IN ATTACK

PA061407 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Over 400 counterrevolutionaries died between 15 August and 4 October in battles with the Sandinist People's Army in northern and southern Nicaragua.

Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister, today recounted counterrevolutionary activities during this period along the Nicaraguan borders with Honduras and Costa Rica, whose territory is used by the Somozists to attack Nicaragua.

Discussing the latest attacks, Commander Ortega asserted that the plane that destroyed two fuel tanks at Benjamin Zeledon port, on the Atlantic, on 2 October took off from an airport in Olancho, Honduras, which was recently used by two North American helicopters to carry 12 U.S. militarymen.

Ortega said this airport in Olancho is under the responsibility of a North American officer whose surname is West and that the person in charge of all shipments for all operations and logistics of the counterrevolution is another U.S. citizen called Jack, all of whom have a general chief identified as Colonel Raymond of the Honduran Army.

The strip provides support to the Somozist groups which operate in Honduras and Costa Rica.

Protest to U.S. on Downed Plane

PA070412 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Letter issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 6 October 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Secretary of State:

I address you to report the following:

On 3 October 1983 at 0900, our antiaircraft units shot down a twin-engine military airplane near Los Cedros, 25 km north of Rio Blanco in the mountains of Matagalpa Department. This aircraft was supporting and supplying mercenary forces that, harassed by Nicaraguan troops, were heading toward their bases in Honduras. This was one of the aircraft that the CIA has supplied to the Somozist mercenaries for their war against the Nicaraguan people. The downed aircraft is an olive-green DC-3 Douglas that had taken off from El Aguacate Airport in Catacamas, Olancho Department, Honduras. It was transporting approximately 4,000 pounds of military supplies. Two mercenaries were killed when the plane was shot down, while two others escaped and are now being pursued.

Your Excellency George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Three mercenaries were captured. They are: Roberto Amador Narvaez, a former Somozist major; Hugo Reinaldo Aguilar Mendez, a former Somozist captain; and Jaime Lau Ramos, a mechanic.

The El Aguacate airstrip was expanded and improved by the U.S. and Honduran Armies, and a U.S. officer is in command of this base. Flights by U.S. helicopters to this base are common, and it is constantly visited by U.S. officers. The captured members of the DC-3 aircraft's crew said that the base is commanded by CIA officials, who have turned it into an important center for air operations against Nicaragua. They also reported that the CIA is financing and directing the counterrevolutionary forces. These are only some of the facts which were revealed. It would take too long to detail the others, such as the known fact that U.S. officers are members of the mercenary forces' general staff.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government wishes to highlight the threats made in Honduras by the counterrevolutionary Edgar Chamorro, who recently announced that Somozist mercenaries will attack civilian ships, including Mexican ships that transport oil to Nicaragua.

Since the generous assistance which the U.S. Government furnishes to those mercenary forces in its service includes supplying aircraft and heavy weapons that could make those threats a reality, the United States will be directly and completely responsible for any damage to civilian ships attacked by Somozist mercenaries.

In presenting a formal and strong protest, the Nicaraguan Government once again calls on the U.S. Government to abandon its militaristic and interventionist policy against Nicaragua and the other Central American countries and to support, without conditions or ambiguity, the efforts being made to achieve peace in the region.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished esteem.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister

Protest Note Sent to Honduras

PA070423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government revealed tonight that many high-ranking Honduran Army officers are directly involved in military actions against Nicaragua.

In a note sent to Arnulfo Pineda Lopez, acting Honduran foreign secretary, by Companera Nora Astorga, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister, the Nicaraguan Government deplores the fact that Somozist counterrevolutionaries operate freely from Honduran territory. The note, which criticizes the Suazo Cordova government, says that the attitude assumed by Honduran authorities in permitting their territory to be used for counterrevolutionary activities and in consenting to participate in CIA plans against Nicaragua is a factor that has led to a serious deterioration of bilateral relations.

Nora Astorga also reported to Pineda Lopez that Honduran Air Force bases are being used to train Somozist mercenary pilots and also to repair and recondition CIA planes, which are employed in attacks on Nicaragua.

Captured Crewmen Cite U.S. Aid

PA070259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2136 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Three crewmen of the DC-6 plane that was shot down by the Sandinists on Monday admitted during a press conference held here this afternoon that the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) "receives help from U.S., Honduran, and Argentine military advisers."

Pilots Roberto Amador Alvarez and Hugo Aguilar Mendez (both of whom are former Somozist officers) and mechanic Jaime Lau Ramos explained that a U.S. officer whose surname is Raymond "coordinates the attacks on Nicaragua with Honduran servicemen and FDN officers."

They noted that two Argentine colonels, whose names they did not disclose, participate in the secret meetings which the FDN General Staff holds in Tegucigalpa to plan operations against Nicaragua.

They said that former Somozist Colonel Juan Gomez is the chief of the anti-Sandinist air force, which now has 10 planes and is about to obtain several more.

They testified that Honduran Army Captains Tosca and Garcia (they did not give their full names) are in charge of maintaining the FDN planes, which are based at Aguacate Airport in Catacama in the Honduran Department of Olancho.

According to them, Colonel Raymond and the Honduran military officers coordinate their actions with Commander "Fierro" (a former Somozist officer) and together plan operations to airlift supplies to FDN task forces fighting the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) in Nicaragua. They added that a Honduran officer named Alvarez is in charge of coordinating the military activities of the Miskito Indians, who are also trying to overthrow the Managua government.

According to the crewmen of the downed plane, a U.S. military officer known as Major West is the one who "gives the orders" at Aguacate airport, which is guarded by 80 Honduran soldiers. The pilots, who were presented to the press at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Managua, said that there are 13 Nicaraguan FDN members, including Commander "Fierro," at the base in Olancho Department.

Amador Alvarez, a former major, admitted that he carried out eight missions into Nicaragua in support of the anti-Sandinists. He said that the FDN has 10,000 men under arms and plans to recruit more anti-Sandinists to form a force of 15,000 men.

He said that the anti-Sandinists plan to continue their fight against the EPS and to extend it to most Nicaraguan cities in November.

The anti-Sandinist pilot claimed that the plans call for FDN forces to foment a general insurrection "and to advance on Managua (the Nicaraguan capital) in December."

Aguilar Mendez, the other pilot, testified that he had carried out nine missions over Nicaragua's mountains to provide logistical support to the antigovernment forces. He added that he was "successful" on two occasions.

Mechanic Lau Ramos said that he took part in 15 support missions for the antigovernment forces in the Nicaraguan mountains and managed to reach the armed men who are trying to dislodge the Sandinists from power.

HAVANA: ORTEGA CLAIMS 400 REBELS KILLED

FL061930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1413 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The defense minister of Nicaragua, Commander Humberto Ortega, announced the annihilation of more than 400 counterrevolutionaries in clashes in several Nicaraguan departments between 15 August and 4 October. He stated that, during this period, Sandinist forces recovered the towns of Haulover, Prinzapoka, Wounta, and (Puerto Menjamiceledon) taken by the 500 mercenaries from Costa Rica and Honduras. The member of the FSLN National Directorate stated that the counterrevolutionaries burned homes, schools, and other construction projects of the revolution in those towns.

Commander Humberto Ortega stated that, in the last few days, numerous groups of mercenaries had infiltrated the Department of Rio San Juan, located in south Nicaragua, and that further incursions are expected.

Further Defense Minister Comments

PA070124 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] More than 400 counterrevolutionaries were killed between 15 August and 4 October in fighting with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], in both the northern and southern parts of the country.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega yesterday reviewed recent counterrevolutionary operations and declared that the plane which destroyed two fuel tanks at the port of Benjamin Zeledon on our Atlantic coast took off from Olancho Airport in Honduras. Ortega pointed out that Olancho Airport is the responsibility of an American officer named West, and that another U.S. citizen, known as Jack, acting in conjunction with Colonel Raymond of the Honduran Army, is in charge of shipments for counterrevolutionary logistical operations.

Commander Ortega also mentioned that the CIA has furnished a great deal of equipment to counterrevolutionary groups, including two C-47 planes, three of the Caribou type, two Barons, and one Bird Dog [in English]. He noted that the CIA has devised a system for division of labor in counterrevolutionary activities: Pastora has been entrusted with the task of supplying the groups that enter from the south and coordinating aerial operations against civilian and military targets in Nicaragua.

Ortega pointed out that Pastora has T-28 planes based in El Salvador, and that air raids on Nicaragua are carried out with the help of one Colonel Lobo, who keeps in touch with counterrevolutionary forces.

Commander Ortega added that counterrevolutionary activities in Central Zelaya are currently conducted by Somozist forces operating in northern and southern Zelaya, from where some 500 men have attacked and destroyed several communities, forcing the residents to move to uninhabitable places.

The defense minister concluded by calling on all governments to repudiate the counterrevolutionary actions supported by the Reagan administration. He also reaffirmed the Nicaraguan Government's determination to make every possible diplomatic effort to achieve peace in Central America.

Ortega said: We are not adventurers who plan invasions.

The defense minister claimed yesterday that the manipulation of his recent statements by the media is part of a CIA plan to isolate the Sandinist revolution internationally. Ortega, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, announced several days ago that Nicaraguan troops are ready to repel any attack against the national territory, provided the attack originates in the so-called no-man's-land, that is, in areas controlled by counterrevolutionaries. Such an attack occurred on Friday, 30 September, on the southern border.

The Nicaraguan leader stated that the chief instigator of this media distortion, the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, has proven by his actions that he agrees with a policy of aggression. Such a program of action has been implemented by the U.S. Government for the purpose of worsening relations between San Jose and Managua.

Ortega asserted: Nicaragua will never take part in any destabilization plans. We are neither a world power nor a nation of reactionaries that dreams of invading other countries. Our right to self-defense has been interpreted as an aggressive, invasion-oriented attitude. We simply have the right to defend ourselves.

Ortega repeated his warning that EPS troops have instructions to fire when attacked, and he added that the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan mixed commission has taken positive steps to frustrate counterrevolutionary plans. The Costa Rican Government recently took such a step by increasing surveillance along its borders. This will prevent the counterrevolutionaries headed by Pastora from acting freely, he pointed out.

Ortega stressed the fact that certain Costa Rican Government officials and the Reagan Administration wish to invoke the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty], but he added that they have thus far been unsuccessful.

Ortega Claims Press Distortions

PA060500 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega said today that the manipulation of his recent remarks by news agencies have made them part of the CIA's plans to isolate the Sandinist people's revolution.

Ortega said recently that Nicaragua's troops are ready to repel any attack on Nicaraguan territory, provided the attack comes from no-man's-land, that is, the area controlled by Somozist counterrevolutionaries. Such was the case at the southern border on Friday. The revolutionary leader said that the main promoter of these distortions -- the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica -- demonstrated his commitment to the U.S. Government's policy of aggression, which seeks to worsen relations between San Jose and Managua.

GOVERNMENT SAYS REBELS PLANNING NEW ATTACK

PA061917 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] We have last minute news. It is known that very near the Penas Blancas border in Costa Rican territory, about 300 counterrevolutionaries are concentrated, preparing a new-attack on the Nicaraguan border post. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry a few hours ago notified the Costa Rican Government about the new attack being planned against Nicaraguan territory and requested that it do everything possible to prevent this new attack.

We repeat. Very near the Nicaraguan border, in Costa Rican territory, specifically on the (Sibalsa) farm near Las Vueltas, some 300 counterrevolutionaries have concentrated early this morning to prepare for an attack that could be carried out in the next few hours against the Penas Blancas border post. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has issued an urgent call on the Costa Rican Government to use all possible means to prevent this new attack, which would be unfortunate.

REBEL FORCE ENDANGERED BY DOWNING OF PLANE

PA061400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The downing of the counterrevolutionary plane at Los Cderos, jurisdiction of Rio Blanco, has badly hampered the Somozists' plans to establish mercenary forces in Nicaragua.

The downing of the enemy plane has taken on tremendous importance because Renato's task force was anxiously waiting its cargo of ammunition, medicine, and military supplies. His task force is being annihilated in fighting with the Sandinist People's Army, which is hotly pursuing the Somozists in their desperate flight toward Honduras.

When the enemy plane was downed by antiaircraft fire, over 6,000 rounds of ammunition for FAL rifles, 600 M-79 grenades, medicines, and other supplies were seized and taken away by the militias using over 20 mules.

This blow means that the days of Renato's task force are numbered because it now lacks the material it needs to implement its plans.

MINISTER BORGE VISITS BONN, MEETS GEISSLER

PA061845 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Special ANN report for Radio Sandino direct from Bonn, FRG -- live or recorded]

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN National Directorate, arrived in Bonn today on a 72-hour private visit of a political nature. Commander Borge is accompanied by Rodolfo Robelo, magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, who is also vice president of the Independent Liberal Party, and by other Nicaraguan officials.

This afternoon, Commander Borge met with Heiner Geissler, secretary general of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union]; a branch of the Social Christian Party, which currently rules the FRG.

Borge gave Geissler a full report on the current situation in Nicaragua. At the end of the meeting, Commander Borge deeply regretted the misinformation that exists at top levels of the FRG Christian Democratic Party. In this respect, the Nicaraguan delegation issued a communique stating that it deeply regrets the state of misinformation shown by Geissler, who echoed false reports which have been given ample publicity by the Reagan Administration. The communique also regrets the fact that no reference was made to the increased counterrevolutionary activities reflected on the attacks on Penas Blancas, El Espino, and the blowing up of two fuel deposit tanks in Zelaya Sur. Borge also said that, as a special deference, and in order to clear Geissler's doubts, he gave him an ample explanation of the real situation in Nicaragua and offered to make efforts to improve the CDU's misinformation with true facts.

Commander Borge is expected to meet tomorrow with Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the opposition's Social Democratic Party, who was defeated in last October's elections won by current FRG Prime Minister Kohl.

Commander Borge will also meet with leaders of the Social Democratic Party, especially with the leaders in charge of international relations, headed by Hans-Juergen Wischniewski. He will also meet in the afternoon with leaders of the Green Party -- the ecologists party -- which recently obtained a high percentage of votes in federal elections.

Borge will meet with Evangelist Pastor Pinder, leader of the Evangelist Church. This meeting will take place tomorrow at 0900. Finally, on Friday, Borge will meet with Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International and world leader of the Social Democrats. Borge will also include various news conferences with several news media in his tight working schedule.

By the way, there is a strong misinformation campaign against Nicaragua here in FRG, which among other things, includes calumnies against Commander Borge, such as reports stating that he heads a band of drug traffickers. Borge, in referring to this slanderous statement, commented: What else can be expected from those who attack the Nicaraguan people every day, and added that he had no doubts about the source of this new calumny against leaders of the Sandinist Revolution; CIA. Nevertheless, Borge's visit has had very little coverage in FRG media, while a large misinformation campaign on Nicaragua's real situation has been mounted. This is totally opposed to what has occurred in the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy, where Commander Borge's visit was considered top news and was given ample publicity in the media. The French press -- as well as the press in the other countries he visited -- gave special coverage to the arrival of Commander Borge and his delegation.

Borge Interview in Paris

PM050853 Paris LIBERATION in French 23 Sep 83 p 24

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Laurence Mauriac in Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: There is no press freedom in Nicaragua. Why?

Tomas Borge: You must not forget, above all, that Nicaragua is at war. It is an undeclared war which the United States is waging on our country. That forces us to take restrictive measures in various spheres. There is indeed censorship of all the newspapers, for reasons of national defense.

LIBERATION: What type of information has to be censored?

Tomas Borge: For example, if a newspaper gives information on certain movements by our troops, that could be useful to the enemy.

LIBERATION: Is censorship used only at that level?

Tomas Borge: Only for matters related to national defense and the country's security, and also with regard to small markets, which also come under the heading of the country's security. Nicaragua has very limited material resources, with the result that the everyday markets can be affected by news. That has already happened. If you say: "There is no more cooking oil," the next day there is no more cooking oil, even if the country has adequate oil reserves.

LIBERATION: Do you think that the Nicaraguan people are not mature enough to receive all the news?

Tomas Borge: No people are mature enough not to be anxious when they learn there is a shortage of an essential product. They go to the market and buy everything! In addition there are speculators. We want to protect the workers' pockets.

LIBERATION: Elections are due to take place in 1985; will you restore press freedom then?

Tomas Borge: Yes, assuming that in 1985 we have sufficiently neutralized counter-revolutionary activity to no longer need restrictions. But if there are restrictions, they will only be on national defense, and not on political activity.

LIBERATION: How do you view the elections?

Tomas Borge: A commission formed from several political parties visited Europe and various Latin American countries with the aim of determining the most appropriate election structures. Nothing has been decided yet. Some people are in favor of direct elections, others are in favor of forms similar to those which exist in the United States. But there do not seem to be any supporters of strictly parliamentary models.

LIBERATION: Will some parties be banned?

Tomas Borge: Yes. The Somozist Liberal Party for example.

LIBERATION: And others?

Tomas Borge: The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, [MDN]. I think that is all. Moreover, Mr Robelo's MDN does not exist as a party in Nicaragua. It therefore has no practical way of taking part in the elections.

LIBERATION: Eden Pastora, who took part in the anti-Somoza struggle with you, is now in armed opposition. However, he says that he rules out turning to the superpowers....

Tomas Borge: Mr Pastora is a common CIA agent. He has entered into contact with the FDN [Democratic Nicaraguan Force] (Somozists -- LIBERATION editor's note) and with the U.S. Embassy. He is directly financed by the CIA. He has carried out joint actions with the Somozist guards and has fallen into a basic position of extreme anticommunism and proposes no different alternative from that of the FDN.

LIBERATION: What does Soviet and Cuban aid represent? Is there increased militarization in Nicaragua?

Tomas Borge: The Cuban aid is mainly in the health and education spheres; the Soviet aid in the energy and hydroelectric development spheres. We have transformed our army from a guerrilla army into a permanent army, as was our duty in order to defend our country. It is not abnormally big. It is adapted to present circumstances and is still inadequate. We cannot rival any of the Central American armies, still less the Honduran Army, which has a powerful air force. Although our permanent army is very small, we have a vast army of volunteers ready to defend the homeland.

LIBERATION: Has the Soviet Union sent you arms?

Tomas Borge: We have received military aid, but not from the Soviet Union.

LIBERATION: From where? From Europe?

Tomas Borge: Very few weapons have come from Europe. France, for example, has supplied us with a few coastal patrol boats. We are entitled to arm ourselves to defend our homeland, even with Soviet arms if we so desire.

LIBERATION: Do you think you are respecting the rules of neutrality and noninterventionism, when some sources maintain that arms intended for the Salvadoran guerrillas are passing through your country and when units of those guerrillas are being trained on Nicaraguan territory?

Tomas Borge: It is absolutely untrue that there are military training camps in Nicaragua. We are dying to send arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries, but we have been cautious. We have asked Reagan to supply proof. In view of such irresponsibility and in order to promote negotiations, we are going to seek the best way of controlling this alleged arms traffic which, if it passes through Nicaragua must also pass through Honduras. Because to reach El Salvador it is necessary to cross Honduras.

LIBERATION: Are you satisfied with the current economic situation in Nicaragua? Has the agrarian reform borne the fruits for which you were hoping?

Tomas Borge: The present situation is critical and very complex, and like all developing countries we are victims of trade inequality, the world crisis, and the legacy which we received, but we are trying to overcome it precisely with the agrarian reform which gives the peasants access to the land for the first time in our history. Our effort to defend the country has, however, limited our economic development plan.

FSLN OFFICIAL ON ELECTIONS, STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA070126 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A program devoted to political debate involving members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] was broadcast last night by Radio Noticias. Gustavo Tablada of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], Rafael Solis of the FSLN, Cesar Delgadillo of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], and Lombardo Martinez Cabezas of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], took part. The participants conducted a broad discussion of the upcoming elections in Nicaragua, the Reagan administration's attacks on the country, the work of the State Council's special commission on the electoral law, and the subject of who should take part in the elections.

The State Council's special commission entrusted with drafting the electoral law will meet this week. The commission was appointed 15 days ago and is chaired by Commander Carlos Nunez. It includes several State Council members, all of whom have access to legal advice. On Monday, the commission will begin meeting with leaders of political parties. Its first meeting will be with the PSN political commission and with leaders of the PPSC. This was announced by Rafael Solis, secretary of the special commission, during his remarks on last night's FPR political debate program.

Regarding the elections, Deputy Commander Solis referred to the state of emergency and the need to either lift or reform it when the period of electoral campaigning begins. He made the following statements on Radio Noticias last night:

[Begin Solis recording] It is obvious that if we are to begin and develop the electoral process with all the guarantees established by law and in accordance with the provisions of the political parties law, we will have to reconsider the state of national emergency as it is currently operating. This should be done giving full consideration to the limitations that the war we are fighting has imposed on the rights and guarantees of citizens, political parties, and other organizations. In order to conduct elections, one would have to at least modify, if not lift, the state of emergency. This is clear. This is an essential part of what an electoral process would involve. Elections cannot be held under the current state of emergency. We would, at the very least, have to modify it with regard to the two restrictions considered to be most harmful by the political parties. Those are the restrictions on outdoor public rallies and the use of certain news media.

Some of the political parties which make up the Democratic Coordinating Board have in recent months made use of their right to free expression. They have been producing uncensored publications. Today in the State Council we were looking at the Social Democratic Party's publication, ACCION. The Coordinating Board has its own publication and the Social Christian Party held its own congress last weekend. This proves that political activity goes on in our country. Of course, during an electoral campaign, the use of the news media must be regulated in order to leave them at the service of each political party in accordance with such rules as might be established. They must also be permitted to hold outdoor public rallies as part of their campaign. [end recording]

COUNCIL APPROVES 23 ASSOCIATIONS LAW ARTICLES

PA061310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council, the people's council, today approved through Article 23 of the 39 articles of the associations bill. The people's representatives at the State Council approved eight articles and then returned the bill to the Interior Defense Commission to expand the sanctions. The State Council members had initially accepted 26 articles for discussion.

The bill was returned to the Commission by the acting president of this legislative organization, guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera. The articles accepted by the people's representatives at the State Council referred to creation of authorization laws for federations, confederations, and relations with foreign organizations. Discussion of sanctions under this associations law was postponed until the next meeting.

UK PAPER: VIETNAMESE TACTICS EMPLOYED BY JUNTA

PM061212 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Oct 83 p 4

[Edward Fursdon dispatch: "'Vietnamese and Soviet' Defences of Sandinistas"]

[Excerpt] "On the Nicaraguan border" -- The Sandinistas' defences at Ocotal, a town 18 miles inside Nicaragua attacked by the Fuerza Democratica Nicaraguense (FDN) guerrillas, known as Contras, a few days ago, were based on the Soviet pattern of three concentric rings of defensive positions.

But more surprisingly, the FDN Chief of Staff, Commandante "Fierro," told me at his hidden border camp, they found all the positions inter-connected by tunnels and very deep trenches, which had obviously been supervised by the Sandinistas' Vietnamese military advisers. The FDN staff said that, looking to the future, the attack was their first instance of urban guerrilla tactics, and their first military experiment in concentrating 2,000 men from three widely spread guerrilla task forces into one general area to support a combined operation.

Only one task force attacked Ocotal, while the two others took up cut-off and counter-attack covering positions nearby. They also blew up, for a second time, an important bridge near Somoto, thus cutting the principal road north in the province of Nueva Segovia. Their casualties, they said, had been two killed and eight wounded.

OPPOSITION FDN TO INSTALL PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA061715 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Edgar Chamorro, leader of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), has announced here that in the next few months the anti-Sandinist groups are planning to form a "provisional government in liberated Nicaraguan territory" in order to request aid from the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) and from the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA).

At a news conference held in Tegucigalpa, Chamorro said that "either at the end of (?this year) or at the beginning of the next one" a provisional government might be established "in liberated Nicaraguan territory" in order to invoke the TIAR and request the protection of CONDECA "to consolidate it."

Although he did not comment on the possible relations between the FDN and the CONDECA, Chamorro said that several representatives of that organization [words indistinct] in Tegucigalpa soon.

According to Chamorro, if they neither invoke the TIAR nor ask the CONDECA to participate, "another alternative for obtaining a victory would be to increase the people's insurrection and to create a collapse once the political, economic, and diplomatic factors needed are created. This might happen within the next 6 months.."

According to the opposition leader, "as a result of the opposition's attacks and the people's rebellion in both the rural and urban areas -- added to the Sandinist regime's loss of prestige and credibility -- the Sandinists will have to step down."

Further, commenting on Mexico's foreign policy, Chamorro said that many countries "are concerned over that country's position, since the Contadora Group has been unable to obtain any specific results because Mexico has chosen a position in defense of Nicaragua."

"At the Contadora meetings, Mexico protects and mediates on behalf of Sandinism, -- the real cause of the area's instability -- which in the long run could affect Mexico itself, as well as the United States," Chamorro stressed.

The FDN has asked Mexico to stop protecting Nicaragua, just as it did in the past in the case of other dictatorships like Somoza, "because the Sandinist regime has had enough time to correct things, but, instead, totalitarianism has been consolidated." The anti-Sandinist leader finally denied a report that circulated in Mexico that the Honduran Democratic Union (UDN), led by Fernando "Negro" Chamorro) and given them to the FDN.

FURTHER ON PEREZ HERRERO'S RESPONSE TO RADIO MARTI

FL070103 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Cuba, Oct 6, CANA -- Calling the U.S. Government's decision an "aggression" and a clear "violation of our country's sovereignty," a top Cuban leader yesterday denounced the 14-hour-a-day radio broadcasts to be beamed into Cuba shortly as a result of a new law signed by President Reagan last Tuesday.

Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and a member of its Secretariat, said Cuba could not possibly accept such a move, and would "respond in every way possible." Above all, he said, Cubans would answer with "the decision, energy, militancy and unity which have characterised our people for more than 20 years, in their confrontation (with U.S. hostility)." Perez Herrero said the new law represents not a simple war of radio waves, but "the confrontation of ideas and convictions which our people face without hesitation."

Over the next two fiscal years, 25 million U.S. dollars have been earmarked for the radio broadcasts which are designed, according to U.S. officials, "to tell Cubans the truth about Cuba." The programme will function with Voice of America (VOA) facilities, and special U.S. Navy transmitters set up in southern Florida.

GRANMA EDITORIAL BLAMES CIA FOR 'BARBADOS CRIME'

FL062306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Today's GRANMA carries an editorial entitled: When a strong and energetic nation weeps, justice trembles, which -- with deep sorrow but also with the unwavering will to fight and win -- recalls the monstrous crime of Barbados which took place 7 years ago.

On 6 October 1976, a Cubana Airlines plane with 73 persons aboard exploded in full flight shortly after taking off from Bridgetown Airport on its return flight from Guyana. On that day, which will forever remain embedded in the minds of our people, 59 Cubans, 11 Guyanese, and 5 Koreans -- in an instant of agony and desperation -- lost their lives. They were the victims of a sabotage encouraged and paid for by the CIA, an official U.S. Government agency.

GRANMA correctly points out that, in executing the murder of the passengers and crew of the Cubana Airlines plane, the Yankee imperialists were not trying to accomplish anything more than inducing fear in our people who the year before the incident had, through their internationalist concern, helped to prevent the very same imperialists and South Africa's racists from frustrating the independence of Angola.

Of course, the reactionaries and imperialists were wrong once again. Neither the most hideous attacks, nor repugnant crimes such as the Barbados crime have succeeded or will ever succeed in killing the ideals of liberty, justice, and honor which guide the struggle of the Cuban people. And they are less likely to succeed in stopping the triumphant march of the Cuban revolution, which in just 3 months will mark its first quarter of a century.

The attacks and crimes against the Cuban revolution have only succeeded in strengthening the resolve of all the people to build a more revolutionary, honorable, socialist, and internationalist fatherland with each passing day.

Therefore, GRANMA's editorial concludes, today, in eternal remembrance, we see the 57 Cubans murdered in Barbados as firm and steady lights which ignite our path. Of course, we weep for them once again, but as Fidel said at the funeral ceremony for our fallen comrades, during that almost symbolic farewell at the Plaza de la Revolucion: When a strong and energetic nation weeps, justice trembles.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FLO62005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] In his speech before the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly, our country's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca placed the cause for the dangerous world situation on the Ronald Reagan administration.

He asserted that U.S. and NATO plans to deploy 572 nuclear missiles in Western Europe is an extremely serious and dangerous step which threatens to bring the world to the brink of war.

The Cuban foreign minister told the UN General Assembly that while the world yearns for peace, the United States moves toward war. Isidoro Malmierca added that along the line of intensifying tensions, there was the incident of the South Korean plane, which was shamelessly sent to create an unspeakable provocation.

Malmierca asserted that the Soviet Air Force mistook the South Korean plane for a spy plane of the type which continually prowl around the borders of the USSR. Malmierca said Cuba is convinced that the Soviet fighters would not have fired on the South Korean plane if they had known they were dealing with a passenger plane.

The Cuban foreign minister said: That tragedy has been used by President Reagan as a means of injecting new international hatred and anger and to justify the arms race in his aggressive and warmongering policies.

Isidoro Malmierca told the UN General Assembly that steps must be taken to prohibit the use of civil aviation for espionage activities and that, as a result of the South Korean plane provocation against the Soviet Union, the Soviet foreign minister was impeded from attending the UN General Assembly. In its provocation against a respected representative of one of the members of the UN Security Council, the United States has demonstrated its disdain for the obligations deriving from its status as host country for the United Nations.

Isidoro Malmierca told the UN General Assembly that the peoples of the world clamor for an end to the arms race and to the philosophy of military supremacy which can only lead to the peace one finds in death. Today, perhaps as never before, mankind demands that agreements be made which will open the path to security and peace, the Cuban foreign minister stressed.

Referring to the current situation in Central America, Malmierca said the Reagan administration could start a new Vietnam right in the middle of the Americas. He asserted that Honduras is under virtual U.S. military occupation, as evidenced by the decisions made regarding the entry and presence of U.S. troops in that country without informing the so-called president or the Honduran Congress.

Cuba supports a dignified and honorable solution for Central America based on mutual commitments, Malmierca reiterated. He said that Nicaragua cannot be forced to accept a solution based on the big stick and disregard for its principles, nor on solutions which would ignore the Salvadoran patriots.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES POLICY TOWARD 'MERCENARIES'

PA060359 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] During the past few months, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries operating from Costa Rica have stepped up their attacks on Nicaragua. Confident about the political and material support it receives from the United States, the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], the primary anti-Sandinist force operating from Costa Rica and led by the traitor Eden Pastora, has increased and intensified its attacks along the border.

In the meantime, Pastora continues to make threats and insult the Nicaraguan revolutionary government by promising that his forces will soon be in a position to overthrow the Sandinist revolution. Thus far, Pastora and his followers have been defeated on all fronts.

In previous commentaries we have noted that counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras and Costa Rica have not won a single battle with the Sandinist People's Army. Pastora's group had always come off badly in its engagements with the Nicaraguan revolutionary forces. At the sound of the first shot, Pastora's counterrevolutionaries always flee in disarray toward Costa Rica, where, once they feel safe, they turn around and resume firing on Nicaragua.

People living in the border zone know this to be a fact, and it has also been confirmed by captured counterrevolutionaries and by journalists who have covered the area and witnessed several military operations.

The freedom with which the so-called ARDE operates in Costa Rica is simply incredible. The Costa Rican Government, however, has given assurances that it is doing everything in its power to prevent these armed actions against the Sandinist revolution from originating in Costa Rica.

The Nicaraguan Government announced last week that a group of counterrevolutionaries numbering between 150 and 200 launched an attack from Costa Rican territory on Cardenas, Sapos, and the Penas Blancas border post. Three Nicaraguan soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. The attack was repelled and the counterrevolutionaries were forced to retreat to Costa Rica, leaving behind 20 dead.

The Nicaraguan Government lodged a strong protest with the Costa Rican Government and demanded an immediate investigation of the incident. It also demanded the arrest, disarmament, and prosecution of those involved in this attack on Nicaragua, to ensure that this sort of incident does not happen again.

The Sandinist government also mentions a Radio Monumental report from San Jose, Costa Rica, that provided details on this act of aggression and on the 16 mercenaries who were taken to a Social Security medical center in Costa Rica for treatment.

The Nicaraguan Government said in its protest note that Costa Rican authorities were alerted to the situation on the border, but that they did nothing to prevent these attacks.

On the contrary, Costa Rica police forces were withdrawn from that area. This was confirmed by Colonel Oscar Vidal, the general director of the Costa Rican Civil Guard. Such an attitude and the provision of medical facilities to the mercenaries is not in line with Costa Rica's official stand on the issue of neutrality and its assurances that it will not permit its territory to be used for the organization or launching of attacks on Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan protest note concludes by saying that such incidents seriously hinder Nicaragua's efforts to preserve a climate of cooperation, dialogue, and respect among the countries of Central America.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

FLO61612 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and our country signed in Aden an agreement on the development of cooperation in radio and television. According to the Yemeni news agency ANA, the agreement provides for the continuous strengthening of friendly relations between the peoples of the two nations.

Under the terms of the agreement, Cuba and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will exchange radio and television programs dealing with different aspects of the life of both peoples and with educational and artistic matters. This agreement on the development of cooperation in the radio and television sectors that was signed by Cuba and Democratic Yemen also provides for joint meetings, the exchange of information, and other matters.

SURINAME LITERACY OFFICIAL PRAISES SCHOOL SYSTEM

PA061900 Havana PRELA in English 1318 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Oct 6 (PL) -- Roy Wastzan, president of Suriname's literacy campaign, praised the educational system of the Cuban workers.

The Suriname specialist highly praised the way Cuban fishermen attend school both while on land and while working in the seas.

The Suriname delegation toured here the facilities of the tunny fish-fleet and the ship Albacora, where several classrooms for adult education have been opened. Wastzan also said that Suriname is planning to begin a literacy campaign in August next year under the title "Alpha 84." He added that the objective of his current visit to Cuba was to gather experience in this respect. He noted that particularly the fishermen's upgrading would be very useful for them because fishing, one of his country's sources of income, is in need of qualified staff.

The Suriname delegation is currently visiting Cuba at an invitation by Cuba's education ministry.

BAHAMASADDERLEY SAYS DRUG CHARGES MAY BE 'CONSPIRACY'

FLO51811 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 5, CANA-REUTER -- The Bahamas said today it was threatened by the "grimy hand of the multinational imperialist communications media" in what could be a conspiracy to overthrow its government. Bahamas External Affairs Minister Paul Adderley in an address to the General Assembly, said: "We need constantly to fight media-induced problems and values which introduce [words indistinct] into details, but a major United States television network recently accused top Bahamian officials of receiving large bribes to allow the country to be used as a drug-smuggling centre.

Adderley told the 158-nation body: "At this very time in my country the grimy hand of the multinational imperialist communications media has clawed at the Bahamas, threatening its peace and stability in what may very well be part of a conspiracy to destabilise the Bahamas and overthrow its government." In a world of cynics, hardened to injustice, the fate of a government of a country of 200,000 people and the "invasion of its sovereignty" would go unnoticed. "We are not satisfied that this particular problem has yet reached the dimensions for recourse to international attention in this body for relief from the extension of extra-territorial jurisdiction to the Bahamas, and the callous interference of a multinational news media disseminating news worldwide in the internal affairs of the Bahamas," the minister said.

From the perspective of the Bahamas, the proposed new information order was not an instrument designed to replace the "domination of the transnational" by establishing national news bureaucracies in a move to restrict press freedom. "Rather, we would emphasise it as a move towards more press freedom in the Third World which would really meet the need to inform and to be informed, which is, after all, a fundamental human need."

Adderley also spoke out against those states, which he did not name, that he said sought to impose their "policies, hegemonism, and laws" on other states through their various judicial and economic agencies.

In an earlier section of his speech, he said the control of drugs was one of the primary social problems facing the Bahamas. "We are not a producer of drugs, but positioned as we are between the suppliers and the consumers, we have been used by outside forces as a transit point for drugs destined for the North American market," he added. "I wish to reiterate that what is urgently needed to combat this problem is adequate international co-operation of all states, the producer states, the consumer states, and the transit states," Adderley said.

Demonstrators Clash on Drug Issue

FLO61436 Bridgetown CANA in English 1346 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 6, (CANA-REUTER) -- Hundreds of people, including opposition MP's, demonstrated outside Parliament here after Prime Minister Lyndon Pindling refused to debate allegations of government involvement in the illegal drug trade.

Four people were arrested in clashes between government supporters and anti-government demonstrators.

At issue was an NBC television report aired early last month alleging that drug smugglers had paid protection money to government officials.

Inside Parliament, Pindling announced the appointment of Edward Willis, a retired Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as the third member of a three-man Commission of Inquiry into the NBC allegations. The other commissioners are Sir James Smith, a former Bahamian Chief Justice, and the Reverend Drexel Gomez, Anglican Bishop of Barbados.

Members of the opposition Free National Movement (FNM) walked out in protest when Pindling refused further debate on the NBC charges after announcing Willis' appointment. FNM Chairman Cecil Wallis-Whitefield told demonstrators: "There is a perversion which exists from the top of our government right down to the bottom."

The government's anger at the NBC report was aired at the United Nations [words indistinct] because its demands for a U.S. investigation into the sources of the NBC allegations have been ignored.

The NBC report cited U.S. Government sources as saying that drug smugglers were paying 100,000 dollars a month to Bahamian officials for protection.

GRENADA

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SWEDEN

CSSR Promises 1984-85 Assistance

FL070049 Bridgetown CANA in English 2254 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 6, CANA -- Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has signed collaboration, trade, air traffic, and party-to-party agreements with the government and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the state-owned radio station here reported today. The signing took place in Prague yesterday at the end of a three-day official visit by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, according to Radio Free Grenada (RFG) which said these links with Czechoslovakia would bring Grenada assistance in 1984 and 1985.

According to RFG, this assistance includes materials for housing development programmes, as well as feasibility studies on establishment of a pig and pork industry and a ceramics industry. The station reported that a cultural and educational agreement was negotiated and would be signed later.

The prime minister described his visit to Czechoslovakia as being "extraordinarily successful", RFG said, and he expressed the opinion that the Czech assistance would help Grenada solve many of its infrastructural problems, provide more jobs, and save foreign exchange. The assistance, he said, would also help Grenada begin the process of industrialisation.

Bishop, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Minister of Agriculture George Louison, left Czechoslovakia today. He will return to Grenada via Berlin and Havana, Cuba. The Grenada delegation arrived in Prague on October 3, having first paid an official visit to Bulgaria that commenced September 28.

Health Assistance From Sweden

FLO42310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 4, CANA -- Grenada and Sweden have signed two health agreements under which this Caribbean island will receive a total of four million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in assistance, state-run Radio Free Grenada (RFG) reported last night. Health Minister Christopher De Riggs initialled the agreements on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) during a recent visit to Sweden at the head of a Grenada Government delegation.

RFG said one of the agreements, signed with the Swedish Save the Children Fund, is for five years and covers collaboration between the organisation and the Grenada Government. It gave no other details.

Under the second agreement, Sweden will channel 2.5 million dollars into Grenada over a three year period to help the island's maternal and child care services. The money will also be used to build four health centres and visiting stations in Grenada as well as for the purchase of equipment for the new health centres and put to equip others, RFG said.

The health agreements also include provisions for the Swedish Government to send a team of technicians to the island on a regular basis to look at the progress made in the construction of the health centres, it added. According to the government-controlled radio, officials of the Swedish Government will be visiting Grenada to conduct ante-natal and post-natal care education in nutrition and in the treatment of malnutrition. Swedish officials are also expected to conduct classes in family and community health care education and improvement to medical statistics for Grenadians.

RFG quoted the Grenada health minister as saying that the agreements signed are symbolic and form the basis for further agreements of collaboration between the two countries in the areas of education, rural development, agriculture, and women's affairs. "The minister said the visit represents a tremendous step to develop primary health care in Grenada and provides vitally needed assistance at a time when the economy does not allow for surpluses," RFG said.

ST KITTS-NEVISSIMMONDS LEADS DELEGATION VISITING TAIWAN

FLO70040 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 6, CANA -- The prime minister of newly independent St Kitts and Nevis, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, left here today at the head of a government delegation on a visit to Taiwan, officials said. The trip is at the invitation of the Taiwanese Government, which has been moving to cement its relations with the Eastern Caribbean over the past year.

Accompanying Dr Simmonds are his wife, Ambassador William Herbert, Director of Finance and Planning Hugh Heyliger, and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Labour, and Tourism Eugene Petty. The officials said the team will discuss possible areas of cooperation between the governments of Taiwan and St Kitts and Nevis. Before returning home, Dr Simmonds will pay a brief visit to Hong Kong. The length of the prime minister's stay abroad was not given.

JACKSON AFFIRMS WISH FOR PEACE WITH VENEZUELA

FLO61239 Bridgetown CANA in English 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 6, CANA-REUTER -- Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson of Guyana has affirmed his government's wish for a peaceful settlement of the dispute in which Venezuela claims two-thirds of Guyanese territory. In an address to the UN General Assembly, he termed the claim untenable.

"We desire most ardently to free ourselves from this burden which we have borne since independence and to remove this canker from the relations between ourselves and our western neighbour," Jackson said.

"We wish to rid ourselves and the region of the potential for conflict which is inherent in this Venezuelan claim and the manner in which it has oftentimes been pursued."

In the past, he said, Guyana had always been unwavering in its commitment to achieve the goal of a peaceful settlement of the controversy, and had honoured every agreement relating to the border with Venezuela. "I wish to assure this assembly that Guyana intends to continue so doing," he said.

Jackson continued: "Regrettably, we have had cause in the past to draw the attention of this Assembly and the Security Council to violations by Venezuela of the letter and spirit of agreements solemnly subscribed to by both our countries."

He expressed hope that Venezuela would respect an undertaking given to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last August. Jackson referred to the UN chief's good offices in the dispute and request for assurances that no action would be taken that might make more difficult or impede a peaceful settlement.

"While the secretary general pursues his initiatives, Guyana believes that these assurances, if fully honoured, can themselves also contribute to the creation of a new regime of peaceful relations between Guyana and Venezuela," Jackson said.

AMBASSADOR SEEKS UNITY IN LOME NEGOTIATIONS

FLO51800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1702 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 5, CANA -- Guyana, while expecting "arduous and protracted" negotiations on a successor to Lome Two, the aid and trade pact linking the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states and the European Economic Community (EEC) beginning tomorrow in Luxembourg, says it believes a united ACP approach could lead to an improvement in the existing convention.

A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here quoted Ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean Rudy Insanally, who will lead this country's delegation, as saying: "The discussions are expected to be arduous and protracted, but it is hoped that a United ACP approach will lead to an improvement in the present convention."

"Guyana is committed to an active and interested participation in the process," Insanally added.

Lome Two expires on February 28, 1985, but the parties to the agreement are required by its terms to commence an examination of future provisions 18 months in advance.

PARAGUAYHAVANA REPORTS 11 PERCENT COST OF LIVING INCREASE

PA052215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report by the Paraguayan Central Bank, the cost of living in Paraguay has risen by more than 11 percent in the last few months. From August 1982 to August 1983 the cost of living increased by more than 17 percent, the price of food-stuffs having increased the most.

Some analysts feel that these official figures do not accurately reflect the country's grave situation and that the Paraguayan Central Bank has distorted its data intentionally, so as to minimize discontent among the working masses.

PERUTERRORIST CLASHES, PEASANT LEADER ARREST NOTEDClash in Santa Rosa

PY061612 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources reported tonight that 12 terrorists, members of the Maoist group Shining Path, were killed on Tuesday in a clash with police in Santa Rosa.

A policeman was killed on Sunday in a terrorist attack that also took place in Santa Rosa, which is located 200 km northeast of Ayacucho, capital of Ayacucho Department.

6 Die in Callaria

PA061820 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The political-military command of Ayacucho has reported that five persons were killed during a fierce clash in the Callaria region. A civil guard, Eulogio Gutierrez Castaneda, was also killed. The killers took his regulation weapon.

Leftist Coalition Notes Arrest

PA061750 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The United Leftist Coalition of Peru has demanded full guarantees for peasant leader Julio Orozco. The organization reports that the police arrested him last August in the region of La Mar, Ayacucho Department.

Orozco was arrested at Deputy Jose Parodi's farm, located in the province of San Francisco. According to the United Leftist Coalition, the farm of this deputy -- who belongs to the Popular Action Party which governs Peru -- has become a provisional prison.

HAVANA NOTES APPEALS FOR STREET DEMONSTRATIONS

PA060439 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Uruguayan National, or Blanco, Party and the Colorado Party will complete their series of peaceful protests against the military regime, actions conducted in the absence of any positive signs of the country's return to democracy.

In a joint statement to be published next Saturday, 8 October, the two political groups have stated that the government headed by General Gregorio Alvarez lacks both legitimacy and the support of the Uruguayans. The document calls on the people to carry out street demonstrations, bang on pots and kettles, and stage voluntary blackouts similar to those that took place in August and September.

The communique also establishes the conditions under which the National Party, the Colorado Party, and the Radical Civic Union would agree to a resumption of the dialogue with the Armed Forces concerning the Constitution. This dialogue has been suspended twice due to the military's failure to provide adequate guarantees.

VENEZUELAHERRERA CAMPINS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CONTADORA

PA050413 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[By Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] Sepaking at the opening of the 15th Conference of American Armies today, President Luis Herrera Campins stressed the Contadora Group's important efforts on behalf of peace in Central America.

Herrera Campins added that God did not create the world just to see it depend upon the economic, political, and ideological interests of the big powers for its continued existence and survival. We must not permit other parts of the world, he added, to suffer the same fate as Southeast Asia and the Middle East, with their many violent conflicts.

[Begin Herrera Campins recording] Neither Vietnamization nor Lebanonization, with all of the horrors of civil war and international intervention, can be desirable alternatives for any part of the American continent. For this reason, Venezuela and the other Contadora Group countries -- Colombia, Mexico, and Panama -- have been making joint efforts to create detente in Central America, which we believe would constitute a firm step toward peace in the area.

It is necessary to obtain financial and technological resources from the industrialized countries to permit proper economic growth and a just distribution of wealth, so that the tremendous social injustice that has produced subversion can be abolished eventually. [Words indistinct] within a pluralist and participative society that will ensure that solidarity harmony, and peace are definitely and permanently ratified. [end recording]